Evening Telegraph Over latest advices from Rome to-day indicate that the Pope has fled from the "Eternal PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Pity Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1867.

The Public Buildings for Penn Square. Born branches of Councils have adopted a resolution requesting the assent of the Legislature to the donation of Penn Square for the use of public buildings. It therefore only remains for that body to give its consent, and we will have the squares put to that use which the founder of our city originally designed. But at the same time, on the passage of the required law by the Legislature, it is important that certain conditions be laid down, te which the societies to be favored must conform before the gift of this valuable piece of real estate shall become absolute. The property was designed by Penn for public buildings, and it is only proper that the societies should be public in character, and not merely in name. To vote the possessions of the city to a close corporation, or one in any way approaching such a character, would be an outrage on the public. We require of those associations a wider extension of the privileges which they now extend only to their members. We think it but due to the city that some amendment should be secured to the plan on which these societies are at present conducted, which will cease to limit the advantages of their existence to a few members who are regularly assessed at high dues. Thus, in the case of the Philadelphia Library, we do not deem it at all proper for the city to give one of those valuable squares to an association the privileges of which are restricted to stockholders, who have to pay thirty dollars for a share of stock and heavy extra dues per annum. By such a proceeding the city will in reality be donating a handsome present out of the public purse to the limited number of stockholders of the Library. With this liberality on the part of the city should come a corresponding liberality on the part of the members of the favored corporations. While we do not think that they should be demanded to deliver up their shares, and make their institution immediately a public library, yet we think that some steps might be taken which would ultimately lead to that result. The present collection of works in the Philadelphia Library is the basis for a great free library, like that of Boston. It is the nucleus around which could be made to centre a most magnificent collection. So long as it continues a private corporation, its sphere of usefulness must necessarily be limited. But should its stockholders vote to gradually change it into a free library, by agreeing that if the State would buy up such shares of stock as would not be donated to its subjects have been heavy smokers—half an the cause by the holders, and the State then vote such an endowment as would secure for it a permanent income, a great step would be taken in furtherance of a noble object. As a rule, the stock of the Philadelphia Library is held by a class of people who would willingly donate their shares to such a public end. By this means we would have the Library quietly transformed from a private to a public institution; and by opening it to all our citizens who are vouched for as respectable by any two prominent gentlemen, as is the law in the Boston Library, its sphere of usefulness would be immeasurably increased. A slight annual charge to such as took out works, say a dollar per annum, would, with the endowment from the State, yield a revenue, independent of the donations which it would certainly receive, amply sufficient for all

the true plan of future operations on the part of the Philadelphia Library, on taking possession of one of the Penn Squares. And the same general features should govern the course of the three other societies which are to be similarly favored. Nor is the idea at all chimerical. The steps necessary are rendered perfeetly clear to any one who will take the trouble to investigate. All that is necessary is some incentive, and that can be secured by making the adoption of some such plan a condition precedent to the grant of the squares to the corporations. If the adoption of such an idea by each of the four societies is made an essential requisite to the presentation of the squares, the first step will be secured. There Is no necessity for any haste in the transferral. Let the change be gradual. If it takes ten years it does not matter. But let the ultimate change be at once made, in effect, in the management of the associations. If such a return for the liberakty of the city should be made by the new occupants of the squares, we have no reason to doubt but that they could secure a handsome endowboth from the Commonwealth the municipality. It would be to the direct advantage of both to make the public buildings an ornament and a pride to our city. Their influence would be felt throughout not only all the State, but throughout all the land, and a central spot be found around which the scientific and literary men of the nation could congregate. The beneficial influences of the adoption of the proper plan cannot be over estimated, but if it should have no other effect than to cause us just local pride, and place the advantages of learning within the reach of more of our people, enough would be gained to compensate the shareholders for the exclusive privileges which they have surrendered for the general

the wants of the Association.

We have thus sketched off what would be

The War in Europe. City," and claimed protection of General Dumont, Commander of the French Expeditionary Corps. There is but little doubt now that General Garibaldi will take the city of Rome, and from that city demand guarantees of new rights for the Italian people. He may be able to enforce the incorporation of the Papal States with Italy, and thus take a great step in ending the temporal power of the Pope. Garibaldi has too much good sense to attempt much else at present. He will desist from his march of conquest as soon as he can feel assured that Italy will be united, and will have secured a more general representation in the councils of King Victor Emanuel. To go farther, and carry out the plans of Mazzini, would bring on a general continental war, and would be slow of success, if ever a Republic could be erected. Garibaldi desires a Republic, but knows that blessing is out of reach at present.

As matters stand at this writing, therefore, it is probable that order will reign again in Rome very shortly, and the temporal power of Pope Pius IX will be decided in a grand congress of the powers of Europe.

The Fenians Redivivus! Last night a Feniau meeting was held in our city, which was composed of women and men of Irish descent. Speeches were made, fifty volunteers marched in and were cheered, and we presume a collection was taken up, although no mention is made of it in the report. We are heartily sorry to see the renewal of a cause which, however laudable in its object, is utterly impracticable in its The money given by those least able to give is all squandered in supporting lazy leaders, who live off the hard earnings of others. The Irish people are credulous without a parallel in thus giving to such men. Where is all the money given to James Stephens, or O'Mahony, or any of those leaders who have now disappeared from the scene? It is all wasted or stolen, and the loss falls on the poor Irish washerwomen and coachmen who were thus cruelly deceived; and yet they are giving once more, thus furnishing an example of patriotism and credulity without a parallel in the annals of attempted revolutions. Zeal for the cause, if tempered with discretion, would have long since failed to draw money from their depleted funds.

AMAUROSIS CAUSED BY TOBACCO SMOKING .- A paper on "Amaurosis from Tobacco Smoking" was lately read before the Medico-Chirurgical Society in Eugland, by Mr. Hutchinson. The author adduces evidence to prove that the form of nervous blindness known by the name of amaurosis is frequently produced by excess in tobacco smoking. Of the thirty-seven cases which Mr. Hutchinson recorded, thirty-one were smokers. The history of the patients and the most successful mode of treatment led Mr. Hutchinson to the following conclusions:-1. Amongst men, this peculiar form of amaurosis (primary white strophy of the optic nerve) is rarely met except among smokers. 2. Most of ounce to an ounce a day. 3. It is not associated with any other affection of the nervous system. 4. Amongst the measures of treatment the prohibition of tobacco ranks first in importance. 5. The circumstantial evidence tending to connect the disease with the use of tobacco as a cause deserves the serious attention of the pro-

SUPERSTITION IN ENGLAND,-In the agricultural districts of England there yet remain among the people many curious relics of the superstitions of the middle ages. A singular instance came to light not long since in Shropshire, which is thus related by a correspondent of the Palt Ma Gazette:-

"Going into a neighbor's house in Madely, one day last week, I found one of the children suffering from severe cough, and expressed my opinion that it was a case in which medical assistance should be obtained. The father of the boy agreed that it was very bad, but said that before calling in a doctor he intended to try a cure that he had long used in similar cases, and never found to fail. On being pressed to communicate the prescription, he formed me that the charm consisted in cutting a few hairs from the part of the patient's head where it joins the neck, placing them between two thin slices of bread and butter, and giving em to a dog. If the sandwich took no effect on be animal the patient would recover; but if the log sickened the case was critical, and a doctor should be called in forth with.

THE PAPAL STATES .- At the meeting of the International Statistical Congress at Piorence, Professor Silvagni said the area of the Papal States is at present 11,000 square kilometres, the length of coast 450 kilometres, and 50,000 hectares of land are marshy and uncultivated. The kilometre is 3280 9167 feet; the hectare, 2 471 acres. Two-fliths of the buildings and a third of the land in Rome belong to the Church. Since 1847 the lay population has increased from 175,000 to 215,000, and the clerical population has doubled. There has been no progress in the industry of the country in the last forty years. In 1813 there were thirty-nine wool factories, which still exist. The proportion of soldiers to the population is twenty-three in one thousand, which is greater than in Prussia.

MAKING SEA-SAND PRODUCTIVE. - Another experiment has been made in England to ascertain the effect of sewage manure upon sea sand, which, according to Liebig, would never yield a crop. The Metropolitan Sewage Company became tenants of ten acres of land at Barking, upon which bricks had been made On one acre of the teu, 4000 loads of the Maplin sands were spread to the depth of two feet, On this grass and wheat were sown, with an admixture of the sewage, and the result was a healthy and productive crop. This year the whole of the ten acres, for which the Company paid £4 an acre, is all laid down in grass, and has been relet to a London dairyman at £13 10s. the acre, the Company supplying their tenant with sewage to the amount of 50s, per acre,

-The Rev. Dr. Banes, at the Unitarian Convention at Chicago last week, said he had studied the subject with deep thought and anguish, but he had never been able to find any reason why sin was let loose upon the

A VERREAGLE PIONEER. - An interesting episode occurred at a recent meeting of "Pioneers" in Newark, Ohio. Among the persons present was a woman one bundred and two years old. who was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1765, and removed in 1799 with her busband and six children to what was then the "Far West," walking every mile of the way, and carrying her infant, a year old in her arms. The only villages of any size they passed in their journey westward were Wheeling and Winchester, Va. The old lady is still vigorous and sound of body and mind, and lives two miles from Newark on a farm.

OBITUARY.

John A. Andrew. Every reader of THE EVENISG TELEGRAPH WILL learn with profound regret the startling and sad intelligence of the death of ex-Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts. He died of apoplexy, yesterday, the 30th lustant, at 6 o'clock P. M. Born at Windham, Me., May 31, 1818, be had reached his 50th year-a period at which the pride of his friends and the patriotism of his countrymen might reasonably anticipate for him another quarter of a century of honor and usefulness. Some of his state papers and public addresses, especially upon questions of finance and economy, his orations on various occasions, and the stirring address of the tovernors of the loyal States, issued from their meeting at Aitoona, Pennsylvania in the dark hours of September, 1862, and which emanated from his pen, will rank with the finest productions of our foremost statesmen. John Albion Andrew graduated at Bowdom College, Me., in 1837, at the early age of nineteen, and immediately entered upon the study of the law in Boston, where in 1840 he was admitted to the bar. Until the outbreak of the war he practised his profession in that city, attaining special distinction in the fugitive slave cases of Shadrach Burns and Sims, which arose in that city under the Fugitive Slave law of 1850. From the year 1848 he was closely identified with the antislavery party of Massachusetts, but held no office until 1858, when he was elected a member of the State Legislature from Boston. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago Republican Convention, and after voting for Mr. Seward on the early ballots, announced the change of the vote of part of the Massachusetss delegation to Mr. Lincoln, In the same year he was elected the twenty-first Governor of Massachusetts, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1/80, by the largest popular vote ever cast for any candidate. He was specially energetic in placing the militia of Massachusetts on a war footing in anticipa ion of the impending conflict between the Government and the second States. Immediately upon the President's proclamation of April 15, 1861, he despatched five regiments of infantry, a battalion of riffemen, and a battery of artillery to the defense of the capital. Of these, the Massachusetts bixth was the first to tread Southern soil, passing through New York, while our own regiments were mustering, and shedding the first blood of the war in the streets of Baldmore, where they were assailed by the mob on their march through that city. Governor And rew's telegraphic despatch to Mayor Brown. praying him to have the bodies of the slain laid out, preserved in ice, and tenderly sent forward to him at the expense of the Common wealth of Massachusetts," was expressive both of the deep humanity of its author, and of the reluctance of the Northern people to believe that a terrific struggle had begun, in which rivers of blood would flow. Governor Andrew was equally active in raising the Massachusetts contingent of three years volunteers, and was laborious in his efforts to aid every provision for the com-fort of our sick and wounded soldiers. He was twice re-elected Governor, and during the three terms was one of the most argent in impressing upon the administration at Washington the necessity of adopting the emancipation policy, and of accepting the services of colored troops erred to, mainly at Governor Andrew's instance had these objects in view, and was the fore-runner of the Preclamation of Emancipation. His third re-election, in November, 1862, over General Devens, the conservative candidate, was by 25,000 majority. On the expiration of this term he declined renomination, to attend to his private business, as he was unable to sustain the pecuniary sacrifices involved in holding the office. Soon after he was tendered and declined the Presidency of Antioch College, Ohio. He presided over the First National Unitarian Convention (held in 1865), and was a leader of the conservative wing of the denomation, or those who believed with Channing, and the early Instartane, in the Supernaturalism of Christ's birth and mission, as opposed to Theodore Parker and his disciples. He also organized a Society for aiding Northern Immigration into the South, a scheme which met unfortunately with little success. He incurred much unpopularity among his friends, and no little fame an org his enemies, by advocating License against Prohibition before a Commission appointed by the Legislature in 1867. Recent idle rumors have connected his name with Cabinet positions. His leading qualities were energy, ndependence of judgment, integrity, and will Museachusetts has produced few abler men, and none nobler than John A. Andrew.

SERMONS .- Archdeacon Denison, in a recent peech at Wolverhampton, England, said he thought that sermons were very dull things indeed. He was dining the other day in London with an English gentleman, who had been a long time in India, and somehow or other the conversation turned upon preaching. He (Archdeacon Denison) remarked during that conversation that he aimed at preaching ten ninutes in the morning. "Dear me, sir, where do you live?" asked the gentleman. "I should like to come to your church every Sunday. He would tell them another little story. He was preaching a short time ago in Bristol, and the papers described him thus:-The sermon was preached by that sturdy ecclesiastic who has no eloquence, but is acceptable to some people because he calls a spade a spade. (Much laughter.) He acepted the description. (Cheers)

THE SUEZ CANAL .- The London Times says: We do not know what to make of M. de Lesseps and the Suez Canal. On the continent the loan of £4,000,000, necessary to the completion of the work, is said to be filled up In this country his agents apply for subscriptions. By this time we thought that the great enterprise was to be achieved without us; but an opening is still made for us to come in for the crowning work. The shares of the Suez Canal are offered to us with the persistence with which the Sibylline books were laid before the old Roman King. The number of the sacred volumes has dwindled from nine to six, from six to three, still the weird old woman gives no sign of abating her demand, and still she reckons upon a purchaser."

THE CENSORSEIP IN POLAND,-The Russian ensor in Poland has suppressed a Polish prayer-book. It had passed the hands of the regular inspector of the press, and fifteen thousand copies were printed. Subsequently a zealous official discovered some passages which to his mind appeared improper. He lost no time in forwarding intelligence to headquarters. All the copies were seized, and while the first censor was on the point of dismissal, the other received high praises, promotion, and "a high order" for "excep-tionally zealous fulfilment of his duties."

Spicipus,-The London Athenaus directs attention to the Registrar-General's curious return of the number of suicides in Rogland during the eight years from 1858 to 1865. They average 1300 annually, and to every million of the population run thus in each successive year:—66, 64, 70, 68, 65, 66, 64, and 67. Hanging has always been the death generally adopted by suicides, 28 out of the ratio of 67 per million suicides falling under this head. After hanging follow cutting, stabbing, or drowning, poisoning and by firearms. The ratio of suicides per million of the respective populations in 1864 was 110 in France, 64 in England, 45 in Belgium, 30 in Italy, and 15

MURDER OF A PROPESSOR BY A BOY .- An extraordinary case is on trial in the department of the Dordogne, France, where Eloi Leymarie, fliteen years of age, stands charged with the murder of M. Delbos, of Nadaillac, in the arrondissement of Saabat. M. Delbos was a professor, who, ofter following his occupation in Algeria, had retired to Nadaillac, where he occupied a small house.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BULWER LYTTON SAYS THAT A refined gentleman n ay always be known by the perfumes he uses. In A perican society it is recognized as a mark of cievated taste to patronize Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Its purity, freshness, and delicacy commend it to all persons of poetic taste and feeling.—Concord Putriot.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

A meeting will be held in the TOWN HALL, Germantown, on FRIDAY, November 1 1867, at 7½ o'clock P. M., of those who favor the nomination of General U. S. Grant for President. This meeting is called in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting held on last Saturday evening, and is for the object of forming a Grant Club for the Ward. All who cordially endorse the movement now being inaugurated all over the land, to nominate this distinguished soldler as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the coming Presidential contest, are invited to attend.

JOSHUA T. OWEN.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,

JOSEPH T. FORD.

Committee on Town Meetings.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE. PWILADELPHIA OCI. 3, 1887.

The members of the UNION LEAGUE, or Philadelphia, with the ladies of their families are invited to assist in the unveiling of the Statue of "MERICA HONORING HER FALLEN BRAVE." Just received from Rome, the work of cur eminent arisis and fellow-townsman, J. Henry Hasettine, on THURSDAY, October 31, at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order of the House Committee,

1tj GEORGE H BOKER, Secretary,
N. B.—Members will show their tickes at the door

T E ALUMNI OF GIRARD COLLEGE are invited to meet at the College on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3/2 o'clock, to take part in the ex-ercises inaugurating President ALLEN, A full attendance is requested.

11* WILLIAM H. McCONNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE WEST PHILADELPHIA PAS-OFFICE WEST PHILADELPHIA PANSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which place an election for nine Directors of said Company will be be d, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

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B. F. STOKES,

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DISTILLERS' AND RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILA-DELPHIA, NO. 718 SAN SUM Street. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD,-The Distillers and Rectifiers' Arsociation of Philadelphia will pay the above reward for the detection and con-viction of any person engaged in the lillest distillation spirits in this city. By order of the President, 10:58t ISAAC M. KAH WEILER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 20515 WALNUT Street, —Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1897.—The Coupons due NOVEM HER I will be paid on presentation at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., No. 1148 THIRD Street, H. P. RUTTER, Treasurer.

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIdent of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and atter the 30th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Pro-fessor William Paine. Office nours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. 10 24 Im40*

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-PANY, E. D., Office No. 424 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia, October 21, 1857.
The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, Leavenworth Branch, of the Union Facific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due November 1, 1857, will be
paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the
banking house of DAENEY, MORGAN & CO.,
10 22 101 No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York,

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE-RATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSI-BILITY OF EXPLOSION Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. cor-

ner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS. Treasurer, and Clerk of Sugar Dale Oil Com-pany will be held on TUESDAY, November 3, at 11 o c ock, at the office of the Company, No. 826 WAL-NUT Street. E. SHIPPEN.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, -FLATULENT OR WINDY COLIC.—These medicines are especially recommended for relieving the oppression frequently experienced after a hearly meai—in fact, they are the dinner pills—they assist nature in her digest-ve process, correct all acid, flatulent, or billous tendencies, and by equalizing the circulation prevent a flow of blood to the heart. For upwards of fifty years they have been the only remedies of millious of people for dyspepsia, billousness, iver complaints, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

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The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair
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It never mails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its failing, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, \$4.
Eold at
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores.

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UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION

PARIS, 1867. STEINWAY & SONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American awarded in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first to order merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. FOR SALE ONLY BY

BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST. -- J. E. GOULD --HAS REMOVED

HIS STOCK OF Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Planos,

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET, 10 2 totha tf North Side, above Ninth.

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Eight Years in the Far West Eight Years in the Far West. Eight Years in the Far West,

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PHILADELPHIA. 10 31 the25

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! AND BURGLARY ALSO!

THE GREAT SAFE TESTS

To be made positively on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of November next, on the vacant property at the Northeast corner of TWENTY-FIRST and ARCH Streets. LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES to be tested with EVANS & WATSON'S, having the Boston Steam Patent Attachment as a Fire-Proof, and with any and all COMPETITORS AS A BURGLAR-PROOF-both tests to be made at the same time and place, and to commence at 8 o'clock A. M., the weather permitting; it not, the first fair day there-

No effort will be spared to make the above tests as strong and as thorough as can be desired; and I trust that all parties interested will aim to be present, and see that the tests are both thorough and tair, and be able to judge as to the merits of the Safes so tested, the importance of which will readily be conceded. M. C. SADLER, Agent, No. 639 ARCH street.

P. S .- It has become necessary to extend the time for the above test from the 22d Instant, as before announced, for the reason that as yet I have had no response from other safe-makers as to the furnishing of burglar-proof safes; and as it is very desirable to have the tests comparative, the extra time is required to provide other safes for the burglar proof test

I notice the published acceptance of Evans & Watson, with conditions about as long as the moral law code, some of which I cannot entertain; but from their very great desire to "promote the public interest; their high consideration for the source, and their entire indisposition to injure the business of any man," as therein manifested, I presume they will waive the extra conditions, and furnish their safe. It they do not, the safe will be furnished for the test by other M. C. S., 10 21 22 26 28 31-11 2 4 5

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT

The Subscribers are now receiving their FALL ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR

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NEW STYLE BROCHE AND SATI STRIPED REPS AND TERRY, French Embroidered Lace Curtains,

The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGRAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CUR-TAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired, in the newest and most tasteful manuer, in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.

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ARE NOW NILLING DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Consisting in part of

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> IN EVERY VARIETY, om their Immense Stock, at Extra-

ordinarily Low Prices. LADIES LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS:

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for the Fall and Winter. [1028 614p ACENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company. OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER.

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867,

We desire to ca .. attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments, We would to-day give these bonds and pay a dif

ference of \$187 92 taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881. 6-20 of 1882, 6-20s of 1882, 6-20s of 1883, 5-20s of 1883, 5-20s of 185, 5-20s of 187, 5-20s of 188, 7-5-10 Cy. June leans, 7-5-10 Cy. July leans, (For every thousand d'llars.)

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